

FARMER GRUDGE.

Old Farmer Grudge was determined to trudge
In the same old way that his father went;
To toil and to slave, to pinch and to save,
Nor to spend on pleasure a single cent.
His tools were few, and so rusty,
too,
For want of the needful drop of oil,
That creaky and slow they were forced to go,
And added much to his daily toil.

His crops were scant, for he would not plant
Enough to cover his narrow field;
But grumbled and growled and always scowled
At the harvest over the meager yield.
And from his paltry store on the threshing floor,
From the gaping mow and neglected bin,
Would voices cry as he passed them by:
"You can't take out what you don't put in."

Old Farmer Grudge was a doleful drudge,
And in his dwelling and on his land,
'Twas plain to be seen he was shrewd and keen
And managed all with a miserly hand.
There was little wood, there was little food,
Oh, bare indeed was the pantry shelf,
Since he took no heed to another's need,
So he was warmed and well fed himself.

The wife, it is true, would shrimp and screw,
Piece and patch, and some way plan,
As woman will with amazing skill,
Who is tied for life to a stingy man;
But, oh, how she sighed for the things denied
The boons and comfort and larger life
Of which she dreamed and for which she schemed
When consenting to be Farmer Grudge's wife.

But Farmer Grudge not an inch would budge
From the path his penurious father trod;
But, though very rich, would work in a ditch
All day, and at dusk in a corner nod;
And his girls and boys, bereft of joys
That others had, were disposed to roam,
And to spend profuse, nor put to use
The lessons they had been taught at home.

SELECTING HEIFERS.

Raising heifers sounds very well in theory, but breeding cattle is a separate art from dairying, and unless followed with great judgment is a losing business, as not every heifer raised becomes a good milch cow. The best plan is to buy heifers heavy with their first calves, called "springers," and in this there is much more room for judgment and skill in making these selections than most men are willing to admit. The mistake usually made is in being misled by a fancy for certain shapes and fashionable points, to the neglect of others relating immediately to the usefulness of the matured cow. The first point to consider is that the heifer is strong, with a deep flank, indicating constitutional vigor; then see that her teats are large and set wide apart. Viewed from behind the twist should be open and wide, with her rudimentary udder well displayed and teats far apart. As secondary and fancy points, a slim neck and long head with small horns are good features.

Above all things, avoid those heifers that show small rudimentary teats, or those with large ones set close together. Such a heifer can never make a good milch cow. There are enough risks to run before secur-

a good one, without starting out with those that can never improve. Even the best of pedigrees cannot make a good cow out of a heifer with a deformed udder. Those who have studied Guenon's method, while they do not rely upon it to the exclusion of other points, find it a great aid and feel that they cannot ignore the escutcheon.—*American Agriculturist.*

WASHING MADE EASY.

The Ladies Society of Brayton-Tenn., some time ago sent us directions for washing clothes according to the method they were using. It was at once published in these columns, and it lifted an almost intolerable burden from a hundred households. It is no figure of speech to say we have received hundreds of letters from tired women scattered all over the land expressing their gratitude to the Ladies' Society for that communication. It is not possible to estimate the good it has done. "Blessed is he who first invented sleep," says Sancho Panza; how much more blessed the ladies who make endurable the working hours of the tired wives and mothers all over the land? Life demands sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer, but in this hurly-burly life of ours, rest is something one seldom thinks of; especially do we forget that the women need it.

But it is something more than rest that is brought by these simple directions for washing; it is cleanliness as well, and that cleanliness, which we are told, is next to godliness, must begin with clean homes and clean clothes. By following the directions, which we reprint below, in a few weeks time it will be seen that the clothes have been through a new bleaching process. Here is the article to which we refer:

"For one bar of soap use three tablespoonfuls of coal oil, such as you use in the lamp. For a family of five or six, put enough water in the boiler to boil the clothes, add two teaspoonfuls of coal oil and two thirds of a bar of soap, or its equivalent of soft soap, let it come to a boil wet your cleanest clothes in cold water or warmed enough for comfort. If the wristbands are very dirty a little soap may be rubbed on them, put them in boiling water and boil fifteen minutes. While they are boiling wet the next boilerful, and if very dirty add another spoonful of oil and more soap. The last boiler will not need any more oil or soap. It takes about as much soap as the ordinary way, but it is all put in the boiler. After boiling suds rinse as usual. Two things remember—have plenty of soap in boiling water, and have it boiling when the clothes are put in. If you fail the first time try again; you will be sure to like it. We have wished this way a year—long enough to test it—and our clothes look nice and white, and we say let those rub who want to. Please try and report."

Cut this out and if you have been in doubt before, give it a trial and join the throng that is blessing the Ladies' Society, Brayton, Tennessee.—*Home and Farm.*

TO MAKE WATER-PROOF BLACKING.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes to that paper as follows: Tallow, beeswax and castor oil are very good for leather, and would tend to keep the water out of boots, but I cannot see what good the rosin would do. Now I will give you a receipt for the manufacture of a water-proof blacking, that I got some years ago from a manufacturer of water-proof boots in Liverpool, England. I have tried this receipt on my own boots, both in salt and fresh water, and my neighbors, that I have given some of my make to, are, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. I also use it on my harness, and I find it makes a very good blacking. Two days after it is applied to leather it will receive a polish from ordinary blacking. My receipt is as follows: Take a new pair of India rubbershoes (boots or any old India rubber); cut them up and pull off the cloth lining; put the rubber in about a pint of neat's-foot oil, and set it on the stove until the rubber is entirely melted, stirring it once in awhile, and don't let it boil or burn. It will take about two days to melt the rubber. As soon as the rubber is melted stir in one-half a pound of beef or mutton tallow and one-half pound of beeswax. If it is not black enough you

may add a little lamp-black, but I don't see any use in it.

Now to apply it to the boots: Wash them clean of mud and blacking; when they are nearly dry, apply the water-proof all over them—if the weather is cold, work near the stove. The best thing to use in applying this blacking is one's hands and considerable elbow grease to rub it well into the leather.

Any one using this application to a pair of boots and then having wet feet had best throw the boots away and buy a new pair, or else have the seams attended to.

—Seth Green gives the following hints on carp culture: Carp prefer a stagnant pond to running water; ponds should be at least an eighth of an acre in size; it is advisable to have a second or connecting pond in which to keep the young fry, as the large fish will eat them; unless precautions are taken to protect the fry the increase will be very small; build ponds with sloping edges, to provide shallow water for the fry to escape their cannibalistic elders; but make the ponds deep enough to prevent freezing solid and thus save the carp; carp will settle in the deep water and burrow into the mud during the cold weather.

BIBLICAL RECORDER.

(ESTABLISHED 1835.)

REV. C. T. BAILEY, EDITOR.
REV. C. S. FAIRBANKS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy one year, including postage.....\$2 00
One copy six months, do do.....1 00

Address, EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

PRINTERS, BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

All the Legal Blank Forms in Stock.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS:
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
No. 1. Leave Raleigh at.....7:35 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:30 A. M.
(Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 P. M.
No. 2. Arrive at Raleigh at.....9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at.....8:25 A. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached.

Leave Charlotte at.....7:40 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:45 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....6:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....4:40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at.....6:45 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at.....5:40 P. M.

Local Freight between Wilmington and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and Points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 3. (Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 A. M.
(Arrive at Shelby at.....12:15 P. M.
No. 4. (Leave Shelby at.....1:40 A. M.
(Arrive at Charlotte at.....5:40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte. Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations on Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.
L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
W. F. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Condensed Time Table No. 13.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville.....	8:20 a. m.	
Shoe Heel.....	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville.....	12:30 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
Sanford.....	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill.....	3:43 p. m.	
Liberty.....	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....	9:50 a. m.	
Liberty.....	11:55 a. m.	
Ore Hill.....	12:00 m.	
Sanford.....	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville.....	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel.....	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville.....	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m., and at Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m. Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaving Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m.; leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JOHN M. ROSE,

General Passenger Agent

W. M. S. DUNN,

Gen. Superintendent

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE
IN PRICES.

WHICH HAS KNOCKED THE BOTTOM OUT
AT THE ORIGINAL CHEAP JOHN'S.

WHATEVER YOU WANT CALL FOR IT. WE HAVE IT—AND YOU will be astonished at our prices.

**HARDWARE, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BOOTS, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS,
Clocks, Clothing, Buttons, Shawls, Trunks,**

And the most complete variety of all sorts of goods ever offered in Winston.

Don't make a mistake. Our house is BETWEEN the Post Office and the Drug Store. You will find us wide awake and always ready to wait on you, and we simply defy competition in prices. It will cost you nothing to call and see our goods and get our prices. Try us, it will do you good.

N. B.—Remnants of All-Wool Cloth for Men and Boys' Clothing at 33½ cents a yard.

ORIGINAL CHEAP JOHN.

41-3m.

**T. H. PEGRAM, Jr.,
GENERAL Merchandise BROKER,
WINSTON, N. C.,**

Now occupies his new and commodious building next door to Hinshaw & Bynum, on 4th street. Has always in stock

THREE POPULAR BRANDS OF GUANO!

—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF—

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES!

—AND THE CELEBRATED—

PIEDMONT WAGON!

The Best in the State at the Price

41-3m.

**CARPET!
CARPET! CARPET!**

**HEMP CARPET.
INGRAIN CARPET!**

**BRUSSELS CARPET!
CHEAP CARPET!**

**GOOD CARPET!
MATTING!**

—AT THE—

**NORTH CAROLINA FURNITURE STORE.
R. STEVENS.**

**LOOK AND LISTEN!
W. T. CARTER & Co.**

ARE DAILY RECEIVING THEIR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

At such low prices as will astonish the natives.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods, Calicoes, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Domestic, &c., &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

This Department is full and complete.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

All Styles and Prices in Mens', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' to suit the wants of all.

HATS AND CAPS.

The Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY!

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Oils, Molasses, &c., at lowest market prices.

GUANO! GUANO!

We also sell British Mixture, G. Ober & Sons, and Owl Brand, for Tobacco and Wheat.

When you come to the city call at

33-3m.

W. T. CARTER & Co.'s,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
Winston, N. C.